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# -- Sixteen Pages --

It is a campaign of education on one side and of misinformation on the other.

no Democrat of note has accompanied Mr. Bryan the past week, it is announced that the notorious General Coxey was his attendant and close confidant while he was in Cleveland, O.

All the Republican speakers who have been campaigning in Maine predict a large Republican majority in that State. After that election the Bryanites will soon be on the run everywhere

Mr. Bryan's constant chatter about patriotism has led Senator Lodge to remark that "the party of Lincoln and Grant is not to be taught patriotism by the party of Tillman and Altgeld."

The boy financier from the Platte is divided in his mind whether it is the legaltender quality or the demand for money that gives it value. Sometimes he declared It is one and sometimes the other.

When Governor Hastings, of Pennsylwas charged with appropriating \$3,000 of public money he called the accuser into court, where he could not prove it. not Governor Altgeld do the

The recent arrival of a large consignment of dynamite in Cuba is followed by reports of its effective use against railway tracks and bridges. The insurgents seem to have determined to make use of every possible weapon.

A well-known traveling salesman says he finds, in the course of his travels, that the "drummers" are almost unanimous for sound money. He estimates that fully 90 per cent, of them are on that side and doing effective work for the cause.

The leader of the New York Second Adventists says the north pole is rising and will soon knock the spots off the sun. Whatever else may result, it is gratifying to know that with the pole discovering itself no further expeditions are necessary.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat reports a returned delegate to the recent soundmoney convention in this city as saying: "We think the work done at Indianapolis will save Missouri for sound money, and it is sure to save Illinois. It was a grand convention, and will be historic.'

His Excellency Li Hung Chang gives it as his opinion that the pictures of him self and the members of his party in the newspapers are very poor. This does not necessarily establish the viceroy as an art critic, but does prove anew that he is man of good judgment, all newspaper pic

The New York Sun quotes Colonel Fellows's statement in this city that McKinley will carry New York "by 100,000 to 200,-000 majority," and cays: "Too low, Colonel! Say, rather, between 200,000 and 300,000, toward which New York and Brooklyn, or the whole of the Greater New York, will contribute at least a third."

The Denver Republican says: "Colorado ought to send a hundred speakers to Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and other States where the battle for sliver is being waged." If Colorado can spare a hundred speakers to help befog other States she must be very rich in oratory of the cheap-dollar kind.

It has been stated in several papers that Senator Thurston will speak in Ohio on Saturday, Sept. 12. This is not the case. Mr. Thurston is assigned to Seymour, Ind., for that day, and the Republicans there are making preparations on a grand scale for a meeting which promises to be the largest ever held in that part of the State.

Workingmen who are asked to vete for the free coinage of 51-cent silver dollars should remember that the legal-tender ality would compel a workingman to re ceive them in payment of his wages at the end of a week's work, while the farmer, the merchant or any person who had some thing to sell could refuse to exchange it for depreciated dollars. The workingman could, of course, refuse in advance to sell his labor for such dollars, but if he worked without a contract he would be obliged to take them in payment of wages.

Twenty-five Pittsburg women are said to have formed a club whose purpose is to wear short divided skirts, or bloomers, on similar announcement is made by women of Boston or New York, of Cleveland or Chicago. There is a great deal of preliminary talk on the subject. The women tell what they are firmly, yes, desperately de- ley. termined to do, as if it were a matter of life or death; they describe their costumes minutely, and perhaps even display them to interested friends and inquisitive reporters within their own homes. The papose, approving communications are writ-

wear what they please. And each season, after all the palaver and advance advertising, that is the end so far as the public knows. If the women have the courage of their convictions and really appear on the streets in short skirts they attract no attention. Either this, or they never appear, and the matter is forgotten by the papers which announced their purpose. Meanwhile, women who do not need the moral support of a club to sustain them in dressing array themselves in skirts of such length as pleases them and go their way unheralded and undisturbed.

### TIME FOR INTERFERENCE.

If recent letters to New York papers, written in Europe, are to be believed there is surprise in that quarter that the United States should longer permit the conditions in Cuba to continue because of our important trade relations with that island. The insurrection in Cuba is nearly two years old, and yet the only thing which can be said to point to a possible conclusion is the reported jealousies of the insurgent leaders. So far as the Spanish forces are concerned, they have done nothing the past year except to demonstrate the inability of the Spanish government to subdue the insurrection. It is very clear that Spain does not appreciate the zealous efforts of our government to preserve that neutrality which is a national obligation. In spite of the fact that this government has been making itself a detective for Spain to prevent aid from going to the insurgents from our shores, the Spanish government is not satisfied and talks of the heavy indemnity which this government will be forced to pay.

The recent action of General Weyler in issuing a decree prohibiting the gathering of the sugar and coffee crops this season, and his orders prohibiting both natives and foreigners on the island resident there from holding intercourse with foreigners outside, seems designed to put an embargo upon industry and trade and to enter upon a relentless war of destruction and ex-

tirpation. The report that the Spanish government will assent to the policy of General Weyler needs confirmation, but, should that be the case, the situation will be so changed that governments which have citizens in Cuba whose property and interests are there will be warranted in interfering to put an end to conditions which are intolerable. The productions of Cuba are important to the world's supply of commodities, and particularly to the United States. Trade and intercourse with Cuba have been of great value to our people in the past, but, if it has not already been destroyed, the Spanish power is determined to destroy all that is valuable to trade by preventing the gathering and

After nearly two years of a warfare which has proved destructive to American interests, with no prospect of a termination, will not the United States be warranted in interfering as the people which is suffering most? Such was said to be the Cleveland policy nearly a year ago. Now that another year has passed and the prospect of the suppression of the insurrection by Spain not having improved, it seems time that Mr. Cleveland should consult other nations with a view of ending the devastation in Cuba which has fallen so heavily upon Americans and their interests.

### OUR MINERAL PRODUCTS. The United States Geological Survey at

Washington has issued a statement of

'Mineral Products of the United States from 1886 to 1895," which contains some interesting information as to the number, variety and value of our mineral products. Of metallic minerals we produce twelve, namely, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, pig iron, quicksilver, aluminium, antimony, nickel, tin and platinum. Of tin it should be said we have produced some, but do not now. A small amount was produced in each of the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, but none since. Of the other eleven minerals the aggregate value produced in 1895 was \$231,348,679. Most persons would suppose that gold and silver would head the list in point of value, but they do not. The value of the pig iron product in 1895 was \$105,198,-550, against \$46,610,000 of gold and \$72,051,000 of silver. Coming to nonmetallic minerals. the number is much greater. These indude coal and building stone of all kinds, petroleum, natural gas, clays, mineral waters, salt, asphalt, soapstone, graphite, sulphur, mica, asbestos, precious stones and many others. The list embraces forty-five, including such odd names as baeexite, monazite, rutile, etc. The value of the coal product greatly exceeds that of gold and silver both, that of bituminous coal being \$115,749,771 and anthracite \$52,019,272. The value of building stone quarried in 1895 was \$34,688,816, and of petroleum produced \$57, 601,279. Brick clay makes the respectable showing of \$9,000,000 and natural mineral waters \$4,254,237, not including that drunk at the springs. Either the country is not very rich in precious stones or the work of finding them is not prosecuted very vigorously, for the value of the total output in 1855 was only \$113,621. This was exceeded by grindstones, oil stones, flint, soapstone and several other products that make no claim to aristocracy. The total value of conmetallic minerals produced during the car was \$339,882,044. The value of the output of bituminous coal fell from \$125,124,381 n 1892 to \$115,749,771 in 1895; that of pig iron from \$131,161,039 to \$105,198,550, and that of building stone from \$48,706,625 to \$34,688,816. The decline in these important products

#### marks a great decline of business. A DEFENSE OF FARMERS.

In the current issue of the North American Review John M. Stahl, secretary of the Farmers' National Congress of the United States, presents facts to prove that farmers are not Populists in the sense that they do not constitute the bulk of men who have voted against sound currency and for repudiation. He points to the fact that as long ago as 1868, when the Pendleton element wrote the platform of the Democratic party declaring that "all obligations of the government not made exclusively payable in coin ought to be paid in lawful money,' all the great agricultural States of the North gave large majorities for Grant, while the Democratic vote was largest in the cities. General Grant, during his first term, had made himself the most strenuous advocate of the maintenance of the public credit, yet the great agricultural States voted for him in 1872 and against Mr. Gree- | the suburb. He presently appeared, took

times stronger in Eastern States, and that | as to the plans they had proposed to carry citles during the flat money period, Mr. | she was to work as a nurse for one dollar Stahl denies that the farmer is responsible | a week, while her brother dug for gold in pers commend them for their sensible pur- | for Populism. Iowa, which now disputes | the drainage canal. ten to the editor, and everybody shows est agricultural State, has never been ing was, without doubt, a bitter disappoint-

list tickets in 1892 and 1894, and remarks that if all these Populist voters had been farmers they were only a small percentage of them. Mr. Stahl must astonish his readers when he says that the townspeople and not the farmers have made Kansas Populistic. To prove his claim Mr. Stahl gives the votes in 1892 of the western counties of Kansas, which have no towns, showing thereby that in all of these the Republicans had so substantial majorities that if the vote of the whole State had been divided between the parties in the same ratio Harrison would have had 40,000 majority in the Sunflower State. The Populist vote was given in the more populous eastern counties of the State, containing

the larger towns. After presenting his testimony that the Republican farmers are not Populists, Mr. Stahl resents the imputations against their intelligence and patriotism with spirit, in

the following words: Instead of being what they are so often pictured to be, the farmers are the most ensible, substantial and patriotic element of our population, and have never failed to their votes or their lives the honor and glory of the Nation. Instead of receiving recognition and praise from those whose enterprises they have saved from disaster, their action has been persistently falsified and they have been paid only with vilifications and taunts and ridicule of their occupation and their personal appearance from those whose interests they fended. Maligned and abused and ridiculed, they have kept the faith. In all the history of our country no other class has shown by its votes such a sublime devotion to principle as have the Republican farm-

ANOTHER GREAT SPEECH. The speech of Carl Schurz, the main portions of which are given in this issue, is another of those clear and unanswerable arguments against the fallacies which the advocates of free silver are presenting. That the present monetary system has nothing whatever to do with the fall of prices. Mr. Schurz makes as clear as day. Wheat has fallen because of increased production, and other articles because of the introduction of machinery. Another phase of the subject which Mr. Schurz makes very clear is the effect of a redundant and depreciated currency upon wages. Wages will increase, but not as will the price of commodities. Labor was scarce during the war, but while the price of labor was advanced 43 per cent, the price of the necessaries of life advanced 117 per cent. By the inflation of the currency labor lost a dollar which would purchase a dollar's worth of merchandise and got in its place \$1.43 with which to purchase merchandise marked

Mr. Schurz's speech is one which may be read with pleasure and profit. His ideas are conveyed in simple and clear language. while he uses no phrase to which an opponent can object. There is no appeal to classes or the masses. A sound money is

During the week the Journal has published a number of Mr. Bryan's addresses. They are largely reiterations. The one string upon which he harps is an appeal to labor to turn against capital-the rich against the poor. Doubtless many readers of today's paper have kept some of the issues which contain the speeches of Mr. Bryan. Let them take the two speeches, that of Mr. Schurz and one of Mr. Bryan's, and compare them paragraph by paragraph. Those who will do this will know for themselves the superiority of Mr. Schurz's speech in moral as well as intellectual force, and the weakness and indefiniteness of the words of Mr. Bryan, who makes but one purpose clear-the arraying of one class against another. Mr. Schurz's has added another to the number of exalted utterances on the money question, among which are included Major McKinley's letter, General Harrison's, Bourke Cockran's and Speaker Reed's speeches.

# THE BLESSED BABIES.

Miss Fannie Gilmore, aged twelve, and her brother, Master Franklin Gilmore, aged nine years, left their home in a Chicago suburb on Thursday to seek their fortunes. The father of the children was at his daily toll in a downtown shop and their mother went upstairs after their noonday meal, leaving them engaged in the work of washing dishes. It is not an uncommon thing in American domestic economy for boys to be pressed into the dish-washing service by their mothers, who think a reasonable amount of labor is good for them, but it is not recorded that any boy or girl ever regarded the task as other than a cruel imposition upon them. It is safe to affirm that every normally-constituted child, compelled to devote itself at stated intervals to this irksome occupation, has registered a firm vow to escape from the hated thralldom at the earliest opportunity. Grown-up people who have this experience in their juvenile years need no further explanation of the action of the Gilmore children than the fact that they were required to wash dishes. For the Gilmore children abandoned their home When their mother came down stairs she found her son and daughter absent, and in their place a note written by the girl saying: "Franklin and I are going away. We have found out where we can get a lot of money and make papa rich. Do not worry about me, because I will be all right. Do not attempt to follow me, because you cannot find me. I will make you all rich before winter, and I will be home before winter, with Franklin. Good-bye, mamma. Love from Franklin and me."

Naturally, the parents had no confidence in the ability of their little ones to "get a lot of money," and, like many "grownups" to whom the child mind will ever re main a mystery, did not understand that the real cause of their enxiety to get rich as that they might throw off the tyranny of the dishpan. So the elder Gilmores sought the aid of their neighbors and of the police, and went on the trail of the runaways. Next morning the youngsters were discovered in the custody of a motherly woman living two or three miles from the Gilmore home. About dark the previous evening the two wanderers had called at her door, looking weary and a trifle scared, and asked for leave to sleep in her attic. She suspected them of being absent from home without leave, and, though she found them noncommittal, took them in, fed them, put them to bed, and awaited developments. In the morning she found the story of their disappearance in the paper and telegraphed to the chief of police of them to their home and their adventure was over. They were not communicative log. out, but the girl finally acknowledged that

Poor babies! The failure of their undertak-

cago in 1894 furnished 33,966 of the 59,793 life is sure to offer, but none the easier Populist votes. The writer names several | to bear because to older people it seemed | all those awful Scotch words I could think agricultural States in which from 4 to 8 laughable and their venture mere childish per cent. of the vote was given to Popu- folly. More precocious and worldly-wise children-and, let it be added, far less interesting ones-would have known that gold was not to be found by a small boy in the drainage canal and that the wages of a small nurse were not even the foundation for a fortune; but to these imaginative little folks one dollar had infinite purchasing capacity, and gold in great lumps was to be found by him would delve for it in the earth. It is an unreal world that the genuine child lives in-the child unspoiled by too early acquaintance with what men and women, perhaps mistakenly, call the facts of existence-but it is a very beautiful world. In it all things are possible. The sun always shines somewhere; comfort and luxury and all things desired are attainable; obstacles are always overcome. the pot of gold is at the end of the rainbow, and the rainbow is not far. The "years of discretion" are the years that arrive when this is lost, but the man who has once possessed it looks back to his youth as a happy time and sometimes has a passing fancy that, after all, childhood may be right and its world the true one. He, at least, sees in the conduct of the two Chicago children not an unaccountable freak, but a boyish proceeding, and smiles in delighted sympathy.

### READY FOR TRANSLATION.

The followers of pastor Stutzke, of New

York city, who had prepared themselves for ascension into heaven on Wednesday last, were, as numerous skeptics had anticipated, disappointed in their hopes. They did not ascend, but do not yet despair of getting away from earth by the presumably agreeable process of being taken by a direct and instantaneous process to a better world without the unpleasant intervention of funerals and graves. There is always a margin of time allowed in the calculations of end-of-the-world prophets, and pastor Stutzke insists that the end may come at any hour within the next fifty days. As a matter of course, those who still take his word for it will be under the necessity of being under constant marching orders for that length of time, of making their wedding garments their daily apparel instead of select robes for a special occasion. It is true that the Christian world in general is commanded, by a higher power than pastor Stutzke, to be always ready, but it is known that even with the best of intentions its garments will at times trail in the mud, and that, as a matter of fact, it is not always, or even often, ready for swift translation to another sphere. This being the case, there is reason to fear that the ascension robes will not remain spotless, even during the comparatively short willing, but even saints have their moments of weakness, and with the seeds of doubt sown in their souls by the failure of the advertised performance to come off at the date named they may be betrayed into conduct unbecoming in those who expect to pass into paradise and leave the mass of their fellow-beings to be dashed to destruction against the burning sun. And even if they remain firm in faith and circumspect in behavior, how weary must be the time of waiting. For possibly fifty days to come they are deprived of the joys in reserve beyond the skies and are at the same time unable to have any ordinary human sort of a "good time." To eat and drink for mere physical enjoyment will hardly be seemly, while, under the peculiar circumstances, they will scarcely feel in the mood to be merry, and are likely, on the whole, to be in for a very dull six weeks, Meanwhile the rest of mankind will go on as it has done, attending for the most part to the business of living in this world as well as it can and cherishing a blind, but fairly strong, faith that the next stage will be no worse. If the end does not come before November the Stutzke people will be under the necessity of adopting the same course, and as their part of creation is going to be in better shape from that date, owing to the election of McKinley, they will be able to readjust themselves to life the more readily than would otherwise be

From what the country has witnessed of oratory the past three weeks, would it not be wise for those who control the universities and colleges to ascertain how far such institutions are responsible for the growth of an oratory which is little else than words? The oratorical contests which attract so much attention may be the means of giving prominence to men who have a free flow of words and a corresponding scarcity of ideas. It would be well in such contests for teachers to ascertain first that the orations contain ideas, and if they do not, to forbid the authors of such as are nothing but sound from entering oratorical contests. We are suffering too much from the oratory of mere words to permit the evil to extend through the colleges.

A letter is published from W. P. Lafollette, a Populist of this State, to Hon. L. C. Bateman, Populist candidate for Governor

in Maine, in which the writer says: I notice in a special of Aug. 23 where ou refused to be used as a doormat for Mr. Bryan to walk on. Indiana Populists say amen, and also request you to demand that he not only accept the Populist nomination, but also that Mr. Sewall be with drawn from the race on or before Sept and Watson placed on the ticket in his place by the Democratic national committee, or we absolutely refuse as Populists to vote for Mr. Bryan.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"I like your nerve!" said the sharpvoiced lady. "Asking me to help a poor man who is a total abstainer, when I can smell whisky on you right now." "Who said anything about booze?" retorted Dismal Dawson. "I meant I was a total

#### abstainer from work and water." Great Strain.

Watts-You seem to be under a sort of nervous strain here of late. It is beginning Potts-That is just it-nervous strain. I

am trying to taper off on talking politics. I have got it down to about an hour a day now, but it is mighty hard work, mighty Disappointed. The notice began: "Mr. T. E. Watson: "You are hereby notified"-

# The smile slid off like a turtle from a

amounting to \$6.77. Please remit."

Crushed Him. "Isn't Willie Bibbles perfectly horrid since he came home on leave from the Naval Academy?" asked the linen-waist girl. "The airs he puts on talking about fore-

Help Insurance Association is now due

masts, backstays, jibs and all that sort of thing are simply horrid." "He didn't last long with me," said the about golf, so I just overwhelmed him with

### LI HUNG CHANG.

Li Hung Chang ought to be an invaluable contributor to London Queries .- Chicago

We had supposed Li Hung Chang came over here to see this country, and yet he skips Chicago.-Chicago Post.

Now if Li Hung Chang only had a chance to ask Bryan some questions! Ye gods and little fishes !- New York Tribune. Still, it would be interesting to stand at

ask Sister Helen Gougar her age.-Chicago If Li Hung Chang asked G. Cleveland how many fish he caught, the correspondent

a safe distance and see Li Hung Chang

failed to report the answer.-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. It is said that Li Hung Chang takes his

first breakfast at 3:30 o'clock in the morning. Evidently he is in his second childhood.-Buffalo Courier. Li asks everybody "How much are you worth?" He is probably hunting for the

plutocrats he has read about in the newspapers.-Philadelphia Record Li is inconsiderate in slurring the newspaper repor' rs. Who gave him his present popularity, we should like to know.

-Philadelphia North American.

Li Hung Chang's dipolmacy seems to consist largely in saying just what he thinks and allowing suspicious people to infer that he must neccessarily mean something else. -Chicago Record.

It seems that in China it is polite for great mandarins to ask questions of their inferiors. Perhaps this is why Platt Hung Chang always asks "What are put up this year?"-New York World. When Li Hung Chang said that "China, Japan and the United States must settle the financial question," he evidently forgot that William Jennings Bryan has kindly volunteered to relieve the world of that responsibility.-Cincinnati Commer-

There was nothing surprising in Li Hung Chang's question when he visited General Grant's tomb: "When will it be com-Thousands of people have asked the same question over and over again, and have never got an answer to it.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

We are glad to see him; we bid him welcome and Godspeed. But we don't want his coolies and we don't want his one-twentysecond-of-a-penny copper coins or his silver yens. We admire great Chinamen-and he is the greatest-but we'll have none of his cheap Chinamen or his cheap China money. -Chicago Times-Herald.

We think the better of the Chinese government because a man of his genius and character can become a commanding figure in it. If China has other men of his kind, capable of filling his place and continuing his work, the imperial dynasty and the Chinese people may well be congratulated. Long live Li Hung Chang.-New York Sun.

#### SCIENTIFIC.

During late repairs on a house in Dover, England, the whole interior of the sloping roof was found to be covered with honeycomb and honey. The quantity reached hundreds of pounds, much of it black with age, but some still good.

A new mole has been found in the central Australian desert. It is of a pale gray young. Its face is simply a horny plate crossed by a dividing line, and having two holes where there is no nose mouth is underneath this plate, and there

The color of the black diamond has been proven by M. Henri Moissan to be due to carbon differing from that of the diamond. On powdering a small black diamond and current of oxygen to a heating it in a coint :00 degrees below the combustion tem. perature of the diamond, carbonic acid was given off and the diamond became white and transparent. Only the powdered diamond was thus affected

The trees of Germany are in the care of an army of about 12,000 thoroughly trained foresters. More than 25 per cent, of the land is covered with trees, while the proportion in England is only 4 per cent, recent writer, Mr. G. A. Daubeny, loc looks upon this as a mark of German stability He attributes the decadence of Syrla, of Greece and of Spain to the neglect of their forests, and urges the afforestation of land as a means of developing national re-

sources. The native vegetation of New Zealand is being rapidly supplanted by foreign plants A very destructive influence on the more delicate species is being exerted not only by man, but by the close feeding of sheep and rabbits, and by the black rat. Even more destructive are the animal and vege table parasites which the introduced plants bring with them. A catalogue of the naturalized plants of the country, published in 1855, embraced forty-four species, while one authority is now acquainted with 304 species, and others put the number as high as

Wooden fishhooks of two different type are reported to be still in use near Bor deaux. The hain is of broom wood, spindle shaped, sharp at both ends, and swelled in the middle, about an inch long and carried by a line tied to the middle. The clabeon is of hawthorn, somewhat shorter, pointed at the lower end, with a thorn projecting aterally at the upper end. The forms be long to most primitive times. The first is found in bone and ivory in prehistoric lake dwellings, while the second is like the thorned hooks of Negritoes of the Malay

Extraordinary claims are being made for electrolyzed salt water, or hermitine, which has not only proven a useful disinfectant for sewage, but is said to have been adopted as an antiseptic in Paris hospitals. According to Dr. Proger, of Asnieres, it is neither caustic nor irritating; it may be applied to the mucous membrane as to the skin; it instanly removes all bad odors; stops all putrescent fermentation; kills mi crobes more effectually and rapidly than any other antiseptic, cleanses and heals fetid wounds and sores; and is, in fact, an ideal antiseptic. He urges us advantages from a domestic point of view for deodor izing and cleaning, and from a medical point of view as an antiseptic and healer He reports successful use of it in ases o angina, coryza and incipient diphtheria.

An interesting case is reported by Dr. W. H. Miller, in which a boy, apparently dead from drowning, was resuscitated after lying in a cold room for an hour. All efforts to revive him had been without result. The patient was alternately suspended by the legs, head downward, for eight to four seconds and laid upon his back for two seconds. The tongue pressed down and the throat tickled and leared with the finger during the suspension, and air was forced from the lungs by pressure on the chest while the body was lying down. At the fourth suspension slight pressure of the jaw was felt, at the fifth a faint whisper was heard, and at the sixth a loud cry was given. The treatment was then completed by stimulants, rubbing. hot bricks and blankets and putting to The "Great Rift Valley." whose existence

was first pointed out by Suess, is believed to be an immense fissure resembling the cracks seen on the moon. It is supposed to extend from the Zambesi valley on the south to the Jordan valley and the Dead that the Chinese envoy should in these sea, passing across eastern Africa and through the trough of the Red sea. Its total length is four thousand miles. It was gal course ever since he left China, expendsaid by the discoverer to contain thirty ing as little money as possible. He appears lakes, of which only one has an outlet to the sea, but a more recent explorer-Dr. Gregory-has traced a western branch of the rift, which seems to include the Lakes Albert, Albert Edward and Tanganyika and thus to be drained by the Nile or the Congo. A section of 120 miles, extending on both sides of the equator, was studied by Dr. Gregory, who finds the depression to be let down by faults on each side. The fact that the resulting cliffs have not been A great smile illuminated the face of the removed by denudation seems to show that the valley is of comparatively recent for-mation, while evidence is found that great '-that your assessment in the Erotherly changes of elevation have taken place throughout the area. During one of these changes a great lake was formed, of which traces are still left.

The magnetic poles not only do not correspond with the geographical poles, but they are constantly shifting, and our dependence upon the compass gives great importance to the expedition now being planned by Professor Langley for deternorth pole. A study of polar movements has been made by Professor Weyer, of has been made by Professor Weyer, of themselves willing for the daring ladies to troubled with Populism. In Illinois, Chi- ment-one of the first in the series that bloomer girl. "I found he knew nothing Kiel, from the long-kept magnetic records of fullness at the stomach, destroving the

of nineteen stations. The periods range 167 years at Stockholm to 369 at Parls, and give data from which the positions of the magnetic poles have been calculated the years 1680, 1710, 1746, 1800, 1830, 1850 and 1890. The north pole was in 80 degrees 23 The north pole was in 80 degrees 23 minutes north latitude and 150 degree west longitude in 1680, and its latitude and longitude gradually lessened during the century following. The longitude was 50 degrees 7 minutes west in 1800, from which time it gradually increased to 119 degrees 10 minutes in 1890; the latitude reached its lowest-77 degrees-in 1830, and gradually ose to 78 degrees 51 minutes in 1890. The south magnetic pole was in 67 degrees minutes south latitude and 164 degrees minutes east longitude in 1640. moved steadily westward, reaching 93 degrees 23 minutes east longitude in 1890, while the latitude increased to 74 degrees 23 minutes south in 1830, then decreased to degrees 29 minutes in 1890. From this it appears that the poles travel considerably, but not in unison. Professor Weyer has confirmed the exactness of his researches by special tests, yet his result for 1831 differs from the determination by Ross by seven degrees of latitude. position of the north pole is round to 82 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 139 degrees 12 minutes west longitude; and of the south pole 70 degrees 26 minutes south latitude and 108 degrees 36 minutes west longitude.

### LITERARY NOTES.

It is the opinion of Theodore Mommsen, the famous German historian, that the study of literature is conducive to longevi-

He says that the average historian lives to the age of ninety. Mr. Rudyard Kipling's American nevel the serial rights of which have been sold for \$12,000, will be published in book form by the Century Company. It is called "Captains Courageous," and the scene is "Captains Courageous." laid among the fishing folk of Gloucester,

Mass. Mr. Harold Frederic's new story, entitled "March Hares," in which he was allowed to masquerade his authorship under the assumed name of "George Forth" only for a short time in England, is to be published immediately by Messrs. D. Appleton

Among the late Mr. Bunner's papers there were evidently some things worth preserving. The Scribners announce that in the next number of their magazine a by Mr. Bunner, his last unpublishe work, in fact, will be printed under the title of "In the Wire Ceilag."

William George Jordan has for the second time resigned the editorship of Current Literature, which position he has practically held since that periodical's first with the exception of a period spent in Chicago in educational work. Mr. Jordan proposes to start a periodical of

Lloyd Brice has sold the North American Review, one of the oldest magazines in the United States. David A. Monroe, who is the new editor, president and treasurer. was for a number of years connected with the literary department of Harper & Bros. He became general manager of the Review

Messrs, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that fifteen volumes will soon be added to their Riverside School Library. This library, of which ten volumes were published last May, will consist of a series of fifty books of permanent value, carefully chesen, thoroughly edited, clearly printed, durably bound in half leather, prepared with spe cial regard for American schools, and sold at 50, 60 and 70 cents, net. Mr. Howells is to print another volume

of rambling essays, this time under the ti- | ular line of research in Mr. Charles will contain his picturesque paper "The Country Printer," his "Glimpses of with an article on York Streets" and other local themes. The material is all of a sort that Mr. Howells finds peculiarly inspiring, and the collec-tion, which is to be published by the Harpers in September, will undoubtedly widely liked.

The Christian Advocate says: "Mr. T. W. Higginson, in a story contributed to the Century, makes one of his characters familiar with the Moody and Sankey collection of hymns at least a dozen years before the collection appeared, and ten years beore Mestrs, Moody and Sankey began their campaigning together. The anachronism is all the more interesting and instructive in that Mr. Higginson is not only graceful story writer, but a pains and accomplished writer of history. painstaking

Anthony Hope's forthcoming book is bear the title, "The Heart of Princess Osra." As the scene of the story is in Zenda, its publishers have tried to induce Mr. Hope to call the book, "Princess Osra of Zenda," but without success. Parts of the work have appeared in McClure's Magazine, where they have been called "Zenda's Stories," but each of these is really a chapter in the tale of the siege of the hear this charming predecessor of Flavia The time of the story is in an earlier period than that of "The Prisoner of Zenda Two of the chapters did not appear in Mc

According to a sketch in the Bookman, Miss Jeannette Gilder declares that she has never been ill during her life. She worked for nineteen years without a single week's vacation, and after that she went to Europe for three months. Her custom now is to visit London every second year, as she ands in this way she can best keep in touch with authors and writers, and can make valuable literary purchases. She has very little to do with literary agents, and goe direct to the publishers for her material Miss Gilder makes the startling statement for a woman, that she has never worn evening dress in her life, and never expects to. Life she considers too short for fussing over dress. The other evening, when sh was invited to a literary "at home"-" will go." she said, "if you will let me lool on from behind a screen.

# ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Millais was once glad to turn out portraits at \$15 apiece. He lived to receive \$15,000 for a portrait

We are told that Mary Anderson Navarro, not having any material diversion, addresses herself with characteristic ardor to chess. Signor Crispi, as soon as he had resigned

his place in the Italian Ministry, sent out

a circular to his former clients, and is now n full practice at the Italian bar. Writing upon "The Pay of College Women," Miss Frances M. Abbott, in the September number of the North American Review, declares that a college woman is dong well if, upon graduation, she can obtain a place to teach for \$500 a year with-

out board. Madame Sarah Bernhardt enthusiasticaly patronizes the popular Spanish sport, It is announced from San Sebastian, where she is playing, that she was so enchanted with a toreador who killed five bulls that gave him a valuable pin ornamented with brilliants

Mrs. Langtry's bedroom is famous in ts way, with its curtains and draperies of pale-blue brocade, its toilet table, goldframed mirror and its bed curtained with rocade and net, enriched with an applique of lace. It has a long swing-glass, across the top of which is draped a satin ribi embrodered with the injunction to "Be to my faults a liftle blind."

Li Hung Chang, while in Europe, decorated several persons with the Order of the Dragon, among them a hotel keeper at the Hague and two of the Queen of Holland's coachmen. There is much chagrin on the part of other recipients of this honor cases have substituted the decoratons for the traditional "tip." But, then, Li Hung Chang is said to have followed a very fru to be a perfect type of Oriental shrewdness

and thrift. The success of women as disigners of book covers is worthy of comment. It is safe to say that most of the recent beautiful book covers which have been made by the leading publishing houses have been patterened after the graceful and original drawings made by women. Prominent among these artists are Miss Margaret Armstrong and Miss Amy Richard, of whom possess much ability in this com paratively new field of artistic effort. The cover of "A Lady of Quality" was designed by Miss Armstrong and that of "The Mas-

ter Craftsman" by Miss Richards. Good tea-tasters receive about \$5,000. The largest number of them are gathered at Shanghai, Foo Chow and Yokohama, where reside the largest number of foreign buyers. The taster's business is to taste all samples coming on the market and enter in a book the character of the tea and its mining the present position of the magnetic value, describing the dry leaf, the infused

poetite and resulting in injury unless care is taken. It is generally considered an unhealthy business.

Belleving not in God, yet, day by day, He traveled in God's way. Let them condemn not who, believing God. In their own paths have trod.

-Kent Knowlton. The money question much concerns Each earnest woman shopper

They're all for gold and silver, too. And think bank notes are proper: And some of them-the kitchen girls-Are partial to the copper.

Where are the merry faces, The bright and winsome throng? The rustling, dainty laces, All voices full of song? Only the memories linger, The singing birds have fled. Time points with his boary finger,

And summer, alas, lies dead! -New York Ledger.

-Kansas City Journal.

The best place to lead a fast life is up to a hitching post.-Puck. A niece of Mr. Bryan has eloped. Oh. they're all trying to break away .- Chicago

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The hand that spanks the baby is the hand that rules the world .- Boston Transcript.

The reason why a poster exhibition is worse than a Welsh-rabbit dream is because it is real.-Puck.

"Pa, what is a downtrodden farmer". He is an aristocrat who has real cream in his coffee."-Chicago Record At a distance it is impossible to tell a

little girl's tan-stocking covered limbs from a boy's dirty legs .- Atchison Globe When two women love the same man the wrong one always gets him. It doesn't matter which one,-New York Fress.

Some one says that liquor strengthens the voice. This is a mistake. It only makes the breath strong .- Texas Sifter A person who tells you the faults of others intends to tell others of your faults, Have a care how you listen .- New York Ledger.

A curious result of pulling the leg is that no matter how tall the victim was before, he's generally a little short after it .- Phil adelphia Times. Only the forgetful girl neglects to rear-

range the parlor chairs after the young man has called before she goes to bed -Somerville Journal, Some of the people who are camping out these cool nights are beginning to revive

their theories as to what constitutes pleasure,-Rochester Times.

### MODERY MAMMOTHS.

#### Repeated Rumors of the Existence of the Great Animal. Pall Mall Gazette.

If it be true, as American papers report, that Professor Dycke, of Kansas State University, has set off for the valley of the Yukon, in Alaska, with the express purpose of ascertaining definitely what foundation of truth may underlie the repeated stories brought down by Indians and prospectors from inner Alaska to the coast, of a gigantic animal whose description corresponds to the mammoth, he is certainly a man to be envied. So romantic a quest, with the possibility, if not, perhaps, probability, of so sensational a discovery, does not fall to the lot of everyone. None the less has he had at any rate, one predecessor in this partles rgill, who visited America in 1828 in search the mammoth, the giant elk and the great beaver, all of which he fully believed to be still current in the Northwest. Fothergill discovered neither mammoth, elk nor beaver; indeed, he does not appear to have gone very faafield after them. But seeing that he based his belief in their existence upon Indian legendary stories, which he believed to be seldom without foundation," it may, perhaps, be interesting to piece together the various hints and traditions upon the subect of a large elephant-like animal which white men have collected from the Indians during the last two centuries. such stories are what Mr. Tyler calls 'myths of observation" handed down through endless generations of camp-fire story tellers from primeval times, whether they embody facts still of recent memory, or whether, on the other hand, they were wholly imported, must be left to the judgment of the reader.

As early as 1748 a French officer named Fabri found a song upon the subject among the Indians of Canada, translated it and sent it to Buffon. It tells how the great spirit descended upon earth to inquire into the welfare of his creatures, and how the bison told him that he could be happy among the grassy prairies were it not that the father of oven, who lived in the mountains, was accustomed to com-

forth at times and destroy both herbs and living creatures This is, perhaps, a little vague, but the egend collected by Father Charlevoix and published by him in 1774 in a "History of New France" strikes a clearer note. "There is current." he says, "among these barbar ians a pleasant enough tradition of a great elk, beside whom others seem like ants, He has, they say, legs so high that eight feet of snow do not embarrass him; his skin is proof against all kinds of weapons, and he has a sort of arm which comes out of his shoulder, and which he uses as we do ours." This legend certainly suggests an elephant of some kind, and perhaps we may collate it with the stories current

among the Micmacs, the Iroquois, the Da-

kotahs and various other tribes. These traditions agree in most details, The Iroquois tell how, in their early days, their country was invaded successively two monsters. One they called the Kwis Kwis (hog.) It ravaged the fields, but when a chief raised a body of men to attack it, it fled back into the forests. Afterward appeared the Big Elk, who "was furlous against men." The Big Elk got himself killed in the end. A like story is told by the Micmacs, who credit their tribal hero, Clote Scarp, with the victory. The wandering Indians between the Slave lake and the Northern ocean still implicitly believe in a similar animal. Mr. Warburton Pike, who traveled in Arctic America in search of musk oxen, was told of "the giant muk ox, fully ten times the size of the biggest buil ever seen.

many Indians claimed to have come across far out in the barren grounds. A mammoth with its shaggy hair is certainly well described as a "giant musk ox. The reports from Alaska and the extreme north of British Columbia give more detail. The animal is described as being over twelve feet high and more than twenty-five feet curving tusks. It is said that not only has the ivory been brought down by hunters but also pieces of the flesh still covered with hair and hide. This does not, of cour postulate that the mammoth who furnished it has been alive those many thousand years, for whole ice-imbedded carcasse have been discovered in Siberia, the flesh still palatable—to dogs. A real living mammoth seems almost too good to be true, yet

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# All Over.

Detroit Free Press. "Jinks and his girl have had a quarrel-What about? "Oh, he wanted to be original, and gave her a gold thimble instead of an engage-ment ring."

"Novel idea. Didn't she like it?"

"Oh. you see, she didn't know which fin-ger to wear it on."